

cive measures and leave the people unmolested until the affair is settled by the government at home. We have now some hopes that they will have their rights restored to them. And we hope also that France and England will enter into a stipulation to leave the natives forever unmolested.

As some who read the foregoing account, may wish to know what influence our missionaries have exerted upon the counsels of the Galoon people, it may be proper to state, that they have not interfered with the deliberations of the natives in any way whatever; nor have they given any advice as to the course which should be taken. They witnessed, however, the signing of the petitions, and were also present when these documents were read, to see that they were correctly apprehended by those who subscribed their names.

The Boundary Line.

Our readers will recollect that the line of Boundary between the United States and the British Provinces was surveyed and cut out, last season, from the source of the river St. Croix to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook. One of the parties of the American Commissioner, ascended the North West branch of the St. John, and ascertained by actual survey, the point on that stream, described in the Treaty of Washington as "ten miles from the main river, by a straight line and in the nearest direction, and at the least seven miles from the crest of the Highlands." The portion of the monument upon the line from the St. Croix to the St. John, required to be erected by the American Commission were set in the ground.

We learn, that before the close of the present season, the Line from Pohenagamook to the N. W. Branch, (the British Engineers having verified and established the point on that stream fixed by the American party last summer) thence to the South West branch of the St. John, at the point 46 25 N. L.—thence up that stream to its source in the Highlands, at the Metjaimette Portage—thence along said Highlands which separate the waters &c., to the head of Hall's Stream—a distance of more than two hundred and eighty miles, through a dense forest and over a country in many places almost inaccessible, from precipitous mountains, will have been surveyed, cut out to the width of thirty feet, and established. The remainder of the monuments on the line from the St. Croix, the St. John, and upon the Islands in that river will be erected.

It being impossible to place the monuments upon the Highlands in the Summer, they will be taken in on hand sleds during the Winter.

The whole number of men employed is nearly six hundred. The monuments placed at the principal points are ten feet, and the others six, in length.
Eastern Argus.

The following comes to us in the Gospel Publisher, and with the proper signature of the writer.

Miller on the witness of the Spirit.

By those who teach and believe that man is justified freely by faith in Christ, and thus adopted into the family of God, and made an heir of salvation, it must be admitted, that this act of mercy, on the part of God, is to us an entire secret, or by some means is satisfactorily made known to us. If the former, there is not, nor can be, any remedy for doubt and fear, and tormenting anticipation, which in intensity, must be in proportion to the depth and genuineness of our repentance; and so there can be no comfort, no freedom, no cheerfulness in religion; and the ways of piety must be far from being the ways of pleasantness and peace. On this great question, what say the scriptures? "We have peace with God"—"We joy in God, by whom we have received the atonement"—"The spirit of bondage," is exchanged for "the spirit of adoption,"—believers "are Christ's,"—they are "Children, heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ."—"The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirits, that we are children of God,"—"He hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into our hearts, crying, abba, Father."

Against this doctrine, of the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins, on which the whole happiness of religion depends, Mr. Miller, in his recent visit to Harrisburg, found it convenient to utter his thunders. "No man (in his opinion) could know that he was born of God"—declaring that "he himself, never expected to be satisfied on that subject, till Christ come." And as though it was his set purpose to show his inconsistency to the world, he had just before said, "He hoped Christ would come to-day; and if not to-day, he hoped he would come to-morrow."

Can a man, who is in continual doubt and fear, as to his acceptance with God, whether, when Christ comes, he will be numbered among the wise or foolish—whether he will go to heaven or hell, truly long for the appearance of the Saviour?—be full of joy at the idea of Christ's approach, and yet be in dread of the horrors of the second death?—Yet, strange as it may seem, that is the true position of Mr. Miller, according to his own teaching. I do not marvel that

he desires to form a new Baptist sect; for I am quite sure none of the old ones hold such inconsistent and contradictory notions of the great vital points of Christian doctrine. If I had not heard these thing myself, I certainly should have been slow to believe them.

A. Atwood.
Harrisburg, Sept. 19, 1844.

Preserved Fish. One of the principal merchants in the city of New York is a Mr. Preserved Fish. Although now the principal of an extensive mercantile house, he was formerly the humble owner and skipper of a small trading schooner, respecting which the following dialogue ensued:—"What ship?" "The Preserved Fish," "What captain?" "Preserved Fish," "What owner?" "Preserved Fish," "What cargo?" "Preserved fish." "Aye, Aye, we know the cargo; but what's your captain's name?" "Preserved Fish bound to Baltimore."
[Mackenzie's Sketches.

TERRIBLE ACCUSATION.—Mr. Gough, in speaking of the depravity which rum-sellers acquire by perseverance in this diabolical work of death, remarked with terrible severity, but undoubtedly with truth:

"That if he were to go to a tavern-keeper in Roxbury who sold rum, and who knew his own past habits of intemperance, and how he had been raised to hope and happiness again; and should ask for a glass of spirits, he believed it would be given him, even if that landlord knew that by drinking it he would seal his eternal damnation! 'Yes,' said Mr. Gough, 'and he would look on with a fiendish smile, while I was turning it down!'"

Potatoes are getting to be a great article of export from the shore towns of Maine and towns in the vicinity of navigable waters. It is perhaps universally known that our potatoes are of a quality superior to any that can be raised in Massachusetts or further south, and it appears to be now fully demonstrated that potatoes are destined to be the great staple of our state, and much more productive than ever were our lumber forests.

Two-starch factories are in process of construction in our county, and our farmers need never fear glutting the potato market.—*Farmington Register.*

A safe way to determine who is in the wrong when there is a difference between two.—The offender is always the hardest to be reconciled. Would he be the first to seek peace, he would have to confess his sin; and rather than to do that, he will remain hostile. The

he never would have sought his favor. But God who was the offended, sought our friendship when we were enemies.

THE CORN CROP AND OTHER CROPS.—The corn crop may be considered safely out of the way of frost in Maine. The extremely hot weather of last week and the week before was just what was needed to bring it to maturity, and although there may be some which is yet unripe, the bulk of the corn has ripened off finely.

We have seldom known such warm weather in September as the weather before mentioned, and it has put the crowning finish to the crops in Maine, which may be pronounced first rate in every department. Hay came in first rate, and wheat and other grain much better than we have had for many years. Potatoes are excellent in quality and quantity—Indian corn, good—apples abundant—and in addition to all this, it has been a remarkable time of health throughout the State.—If these are not blessings enough for one season, pray what more would you have?—*Maine Farmer.*

INTERESTING COIN.—Saturday last there was brought into the Farmer's Bank a cent stamped with the head of Washington, bearing date 1782, and inscribed on the same side with the head are the words, "Washington and Independence;" on the other are the words, "United States of America," "One Cent." This is one of the coins which were issued from the U. S. Mint without the knowledge of Washington.—When he learned the fact, however, he was indignant at it, so contrary was it to his pure republican taste and sentiments, and directed that all the issue so stamped be called in and recalled. The cents issued were returned except fourteen, and the one received at the bank on Saturday is one of them. It is in the possession of Mr. Gringan, one of the officers of the bank.
Richmond Compiler.

Secret of Prosperity.

I met a very pious lady yesterday, who has been confined to her room for two years. She said she had wept tears of joy over the American Messenger, as she learned what the Lord was doing through the Tract Society. You see, one of the secret springs of our success in such a praying woman. I gave her the "Fountain of Life," to bathe her spirit in, and to encourage her still to send up prayers for blessings on us and our efforts.—*S. Wells.*

A NOBLE ERRAND.—A LATE TRAVELLER, all alike, met and conversed with the young and old, reminding them of the distributing Tracts and other religious marks; leaving at one place a Bible, at another the Young Men's Bible, and at another the Pilgrim's Progress, stopping by the way-side with the chance traveller, telling where I came from, who sent me, the plans they have in view, and their errand to him—to point out the way of life, if he has not found it, and to wish him all joy and courage if he has.—*Mr. Forrest in N. Jersey.*

Preserving Apple Trees.

We find the following in the account of the proceedings of the New York Farmer's Club on the 20th of August last. Speaking of insects, Mr. Wake-man remarked that while he was in the State of Maine, he had gathered some facts which appeared to be worth mentioning.

"It is estimated that on a peninsular about three miles long and one and a half broad, there are two thousand apple trees which have been generally attacked by the worms, and that their prospect of bearing fruit is hopeless.—About forty trees only, belonging to a Mr. Perkins, appeared to be untouched. These were perfectly green and vigorous, and likely to bear fruit. The trunks of these trees had been whitewashed, and on inquiring of the proprietor, I ascertained that in the latter part of April he scraped all the dead bark off these trees, so as to leave them perfectly smooth. He then whitewashed them with lime from the bottom to about eight or nine feet high, and this was all that he had done to them. On one tree about a dozen worms had been found and picked off, but not a single worm had been on any other of the trees that had been whitewashed, which fact spoke well for the use of lime."
Maine Farmer.

A POLITICAL EXPEDIENT.—Mr. Walsh, in his last letter to the National Intelligencer, after speaking of the riot and violence that attended the recent election in Greece, says that "in a church, where the ballot was held, a general exchange of blows was stopped by a rustic, who emptied a hive of bees in the midst of the combatants."

One Way of Settling Disputes.

Two neighbors—call them Jones and Chandler—got into a dispute about the boundary between their farms. One said it should of right run here, while the other insisted that it ought to run there; and months of warm but friend-

selected for their umpire a good justice of the peace living at some distance from them.

"Still the matter remained for a long time unsettled. Busy each with his own affairs, they could not find a time for attending to it that would be convenient for them both; yet the approach of the harvest, when the avails of the land were to be secured by one or the other, made them perceive the necessity of a final decision without delay.

"Come," said Chandler, now grown a little impatient, "come neighbor Jones, we must have this matter settled."

"I know," replied Jones, "it has been put off too long; but I can't attend to it just now."

"But you must," retorted Chandler with warmth; "it will never do to let it lie along so; and I am resolved on pushing it to a conclusion."

"Well, then," calmly replied Jones, "if you must, friend Chandler, you must; but I can't go with you now to the Squire's, it is so far, and I have so much work on hand."

"Pray, then, what shall be done?"

"Why," said Jones, "I don't see but you can do it all yourself. You certainly understand your own side of the question, and I believe you are pretty well acquainted by this time with mine. Why can't you play the lawyer for us both? Just go and state both sides to the Squire, and I'll abide by his decision."

"Agreed," said Chandler, "and away he went to the Squire, and pleaded both sides so fairly, that he soon came back in high spirits, saying, 'Well neighbor Jones, you've got the case; and I believe after all the Squire has decided about right.'"
Christian Intelligencer.

A British Fort on the late Disputed Territory. A New Brunswick paper states that two hundred and fifty acres of land are being cleared at Grand Falls, on the St. John River, for a military establishment, with fortifications and accommodation for one thousand men.

A Wise Corrector. A certain person who was remarkable for the cheerfulness as well as the fervor of his piety, being once in company, when a gentleman occasionally embellished his discourse with the names of the devil, deuce, &c., and at last took the name of God in vain. "Stop sir," said the pious man; "I said nothing while you used freedom with the names of your own master, but I must not take no freedom with the name of mine."

On the 1st of the month of September, the following B. C. F. Portland, Aug. 27th, 1844. The Bay movement of the p. The Bay gives me p Geography well conveys way indicates more than he w without m lora have t The Por pleased w it, because three parts its astron and giving the third chief adva reentry the order; 2d statement scholar bas any countr ready desc resemblance book can b tas. (It is which we a ing the de may certa so simple, in Geograp for more a well plans that the sy teacher.— Mr. Cha College, a this Geogr "It is de quainted." It is now fished. It of towns is as the tool so in many High Scho It has al ries of high of which s fish & Cla introduced ripal write and his a thorough e The test is, that it of Geograp ever used. Sold by York; Ch Sanborn & and the B Portland

Co

Jones

CONTI vor i is destine rillas of th

um towns coin, Kent only by: Street, Po All ord Thos. J. H This m three year cy was tro red blotch as to depre ject of con ed some o many of it out succe of "Jones package o am happy I hereby: said medi

Portland My son, his infanc) on his nee lief I had remedies, of 1841, I virtues of induced to son was ci

Portland The caus signed the opinion of appearat Scrofula, intervals, numerous same happi viction the compl advise all Saco, b I have winter, child, only mor; his over his k with one t months s pearance never had cine, and particular nation up PORT N. B. fairly and to the use safe, and tions on t

THE B portant r Notici animation Spear, by fine gold al-service medals sionaries ry thing c a long St in saying implicit e dence in l has broog Boston to cannot be individus with the case that cases is e mous e eeding i certain d will reco

We m cured of Upas, W Fallage pment's oph the m it is a sioner, mer, Jr.